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exploration of Canada. His work dealt mainly with the Laurentian Plateau, that vast area of archaic rocks which surrounds Hudson Bay in the form of a horseshoe. The extent and wide distribution of the areas he examined, together with his habit of describing the broad, general features of a region, impart a high geographical value to his publications. The most important among these are: On the Geology of the Northwest Coast of Lake Superior and of the Nipigon District, *Rept. of Progress of the Geological Survey of Canada for 1866-69*, pp. 313-364, with a map, 1:253,440, embodying an original survey of Lake Nipigon; Report on an Exploration between James Bay and Lakes Superior and Huron, *ibid. for 1875-76*, pp. 294-342; Report on an Exploration of the East Coast of Hudson Bay, *ibid. for 1877-78*, pp. 1C-37C, with map, 1:253,440; Report on the Country between Lake Winnipeg and Hudson Bay, *ibid.*, pp. 1CC-31CC, with a map of the Nelson River, 1:506,880; Report on Explorations of the Churchill and Nelson Rivers, *ibid. for 1878-79*, pp. 1C-44C; Report on Hudson Bay and Some of the Lakes and Rivers Lying to the West of It, *ibid. for 1879-80*, pp. 1C-113C; Observations on the Geology, Mineralogy, Zoology, and Botany of Hudson Strait and Bay, *Annual Rept. Geol. Survey of Canada*, N. S., Vol. 1, 1885, pp. 1DD-20DD; Report of an Exploration of the Northern Side of Hudson Strait, *ibid.*, Vol. 11, 1898, pp. 1M-38M, with map of the coasts of Hudson Strait and Ungava Bay (with A. P. Low), 1:1,584,000. In the report for 1879-80 occurs a section on "The Northern Limits of the Principal Forest Trees of Canada East of the Rocky Mountains," with a map 1:5,068,800, a topic also treated in the article "The Geographical Distribution of Forest Trees in Canada," *Scott. Geogr. Mag.*, Vol. 13, 1897, pp. 281-296. A comprehensive paper on "The Labrador Peninsula" appeared in the same journal, Vol. 11, 1895, pp. 335-361. Dr. Bell's advocacy of the Hudson Bay route, based on his personal knowledge of conditions, is embodied in two papers read before the Geographical Section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science (reports, York meeting, 1881, p. 745, and Winnipeg meeting, 1909, p. 529), and in a pamphlet entitled "A New Route to Europe from the Interior of British North America," Montreal, 1881. The present consummation of this project was described by Mr. J. H. Cormie in the July number of the *Review* (pp. 26-40). Readers of Mr. F. J. Alcock's article on the Churchill River in the December, 1916, *Review*, will find pictures of the ruined Fort Prince of Wales, there described, in Dr. Bell's report for 1879-80. In 1907 Dr. Bell was awarded the Cullum Geographical Medal of this Society.

DR. ARNOLD HAGUE, the well-known geologist, died in Washington, D. C., on May 13, aged 77 years. During the early part of his career Dr. Hague was attached to the Fortieth Parallel Survey under Clarence King. With S. F. Emmons he contributed Volume 2 (Descriptive Geology, 1877) of the Final Reports. This and the accompanying volume on systematic geology by Clarence King have been referred to by De Margerie as still being the only work containing a connected discussion of Western tectonics (*Mem. Vol. Transcont. Exc. of 1912 of Amer. Geogr. Soc.*, 1915, p. 112). Other major works by Hague are: Geology of the Eureka District, Nevada, with an atlas, *U. S. Geol. Surv. Monogr. 20*, 1892, and, with others, Descriptive Geology, etc., of Yellowstone National Park, with atlas, *U. S. Geol. Surv. Monogr. 32*, Part II, 1899. A popular account appeared from his pen in 1912 (Dept. of the Interior) entitled "Geological History of the Yellowstone National Park."